State of Ultah COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

State Of Utah COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Special appreciation is given to all of the budget and accounting officers throughout the State whose extra time and effort made this report possible.



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003			(Expres	sed in Thousands)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
General Revenues				
Sales Tax	\$ 1,465,650	\$ 1,458,650	\$ 1,443,974	\$ (14,676)
Licenses, Permits, and Fees:				
Insurance Fees	6,343	6,084	5,639	(445)
Court Fees	4,382	4,380	4,365	(15)
Other Licenses, Permits, and Fees	7,855	6,136	7,758	1,622
Investment Income	12,000	6,050	6,471	421
Federal Appropriation—Jobs and Growth Relief	_		37,970	37,970
Miscellaneous Taxes and Other:				
Beer Tax	9,785	10,867	10,357	(510)
Cigarette and Tobacco Tax	53,515	50,933	43,857	(7,076)
Inheritance Tax	8,900	31,950	32,978	1,028
Insurance Premium Tax	52,050	64,000	58,989	(5,011)
Oil, Gas, and Mining Severance Tax	29,650	22,800	32,579	9,779
Taxpayer Rebates	(5,450)	(5,100)	(5,513)	(413)
Court Collections	7,368	6,483	5,659	(824)
Miscellaneous Other	15,552	17,480	16,240	(1,240)
Total General Revenues	1,667,600	1,680,713	1,701,323	20,610
	1,007,000	1,000,713	1,701,323	20,010
Department Specific Revenues	2.090	2 270	2 925	(445)
Restricted Sales Tax	2,980	3,270	2,825	(445)
Federal Contracts and Grants	1,343,620	1,479,673	1,479,673	1.520
Departmental Collections	186,361	196,796	198,334	1,538
Higher Education Collections	242,037	260,464	260,464	
Federal Mineral Lease	29,300	42,300	46,335	4,035
Investment Income	2,919	2,410	2,560	150
Miscellaneous	326,618	381,769	385,024	3,255
Total Department Specific Revenues	2,133,835	2,366,682	2,375,215	8,533
Total Revenues	3,801,435	4,047,395	4,076,538	29,143
Expenditures				
General Government	176,271	179,385	159,290	20,095
Human Services and Youth Corrections	545,968	551,032	543,377	7,655
Corrections, Adult	186,382	183,669	177,170	6,499
Public Safety	131,880	128,582	123,780	4,802
Courts	101,947	99,868	97,465	2,403
Health and Environmental Quality	1,261,093	1,401,495	1,388,045	13,450
Higher Education – State Administration	38,733	34,891	34,891	13,130
Higher Education – Colleges and Universities	844,134	860,762	860,692	70
Employment and Family Services	258,949	369,547	369,473	74
Natural Resources	133,552	163,745	137,673	26,072
	119,686	102,314	91,056	11,258
Community and Economic Development	*		54,647	*
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	62,756	64,731		10,084
Total Expenditures	3,861,351	4,140,021	4,037,559	102,462
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(59,916)	(92,626)	38,979	131,605
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	152,388	161,055	161,055	_
Transfers Out	(195,397)	(164,322)	(164,322)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(43,009)	(3,267)	(3,267)	0
				121 605
Net Change in Fund Balance	(102,925)	(95,893)	35,712	131,605
Budgetary Fund Balance – Beginning	199,360	199,360	199,360	Ф. 101.505
Budgetary Fund Balance – Ending	\$ 96,435	\$ 103,467	\$ 235,072	\$ 131,605

Budgetary Comparison Schedule Uniform School Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003			(Expres	sed in Thousands
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
General Revenues				
Individual Income Tax	\$ 1,676,625	\$ 1,601,850	\$ 1,575,486	\$ (26,364)
Corporate Tax	116,925	128,530	160,522	31,992
Investment Income	4,200	9,800	8,388	(1,412)
Miscellaneous Other	8,900	5,750	4,961	(789)
Total General Revenues	1,806,650	1,745,930	1,749,357	3,427
Department Specific Revenues				
Federal Contracts and Grants	237,429	287,709	287,709	_
Departmental Collections	2,526	1,976	1,976	_
Miscellaneous:				
School Lunch Tax	15,005	15,799	15,799	_
Driver Education Fee	4,200	4,310	4,310	_
Other	7,985	8,472	8,540	68
Total Department Specific Revenues	267,145	318,266	318,334	68
Total Revenues	2,073,795	2,064,196	2,067,691	3,495
Expenditures				
Public Education	1,977,721	2,023,134	1,986,271	36,863
Total Expenditures	1,977,721	2,023,134	1,986,271	36,863
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	96,074	41,062	81,420	40,358
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	1,676	1,565	1,565	_
Transfers Out	(126,810)	(33,951)	(33,951)	_
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(125,134)	(32,386)	(32,386)	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(29,060)	8,676	49,034	40,358
Budgetary Fund Balance – Beginning	43,891	43,891	43,891	_
Budgetary Fund Balance – Ending	\$ 14,831	\$ 52,567	\$ 92,925	\$ 40,358

Budgetary Comparison Schedule Transportation Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003			(Expres	ssed in Thousands)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues			-	
General Revenues				
Motor Fuel Tax	\$ 231,200	\$ 241,350	\$ 236,639	\$ (4,711)
Special Fuel Tax	88,150	86,200	84,523	(1,677)
Licenses, Permits, and Fees:				
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	28,130	30,008	28,359	(1,649)
Proportional Registration Fees	12,738	12,170	11,838	(332)
Temporary Permits	425	399	397	(2)
Special Transportation Permits	6,369	5,816	6,112	296
Highway Use Permits	8,598	8,258	7,944	(314)
Motor Vehicle Control Fees	4,458	4,445	4,289	(156)
Miscellaneous	1,698	1,657	1,721	64
Investment Income	2,017	1,707	1,655	(52)
Miscellaneous Other	2,867	990	3,081	2,091
Total General Revenues	386,650	393,000	386,558	(6,442)
Department Specific Revenues				
Restricted Sales and Aviation Fuel Taxes	34,400	34,500	34,348	(152)
Federal Contracts and Grants	140,314	191,104	191,104	` <u> </u>
Departmental Collections	34,297	42,210	41,947	(263)
Federal Aeronautics	30,000	20,000	18,791	(1,209)
Investment Income	280	432	732	300
Miscellaneous	4,850	18,810	19,160	350
Total Department Specific Revenues	244,141	307,056	306,082	(974)
Total Revenues	630,791	700,056	692,640	(7,416)
Expenditures				
Transportation	539,068	620,399	573,874	46,525
Total Expenditures	539,068	620,399	573,874	46,525
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	91,723	79,657	118,766	39,109
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
General Obligation Bonds Issued		45,400	45,400	_
Premium (Discount) on Bonds Issued	_	6,600	6,600	_
Transfers In	22,165	19,412	19,412	
Transfers Out	(95,702)	(107,483)	(107,483)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(73,537)	(36,071)	(36,071)	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	18,186	43,586	82,695	39,109
Budgetary Fund Balance – Beginning	91,755	91,755	91,755	_
Budgetary Fund Balance – Ending	\$ 109,941	\$ 135,341	\$ 174,450	\$ 39,109

Budgetary Comparison Schedule Centennial Highway Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003			(Expres	sed in Thousands)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
General Revenues				
Sales Tax	\$ 5,382	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,841	\$ (159)
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	17,700	18,300	18,719	419
Investment Income	4,700	3,800	5,355	1,555
Total General Revenues	27,782	27,100	28,915	1,815
Department Specific Revenues				
Federal Contracts and Grants	37,858	42,753	42,753	_
Miscellaneous	3,408			
Total Department Specific Revenues	41,266	42,753	42,753	0
Total Revenues	69,048	69,853	71,668	1,815
Expenditures				
Transportation	280,704	216,860	203,877	12,983
Total Expenditures	280,704	216,860	203,877	12,983
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(211,656)	(147,007)	(132,209)	14,798
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
General Obligation Bonds Issued		95,285	95,285	_
Premium (Discount) on Bonds Issued	_	13,981	13,981	_
Transfers In	132,984	124,648	124,648	_
Transfers Out	(82,657)	(86,828)	(86,828)	_
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	50,327	147,086	147,086	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(161,329)	79	14,877	14,798
Budgetary Fund Balance – Beginning	305,357	305,357	305,357	_
Budgetary Fund Balance – Ending	\$ 144,028	\$ 305,436	\$ 320,234	\$ 14,798

Budgetary Comparison Schedule Budget To GAAP Reconciliation

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003			(Express	ed in Thousands)
	General Fund	Uniform School Fund	Transportation Fund	Centennial Highway Fund
Revenues	ф. 4.07 <i>(</i> .520	¢ 2.067.601	ф. (O2 (40	¢ 71.669
Actual total revenues (budgetary basis) Differences – Budget to GAAP:	\$ 4,076,538	\$ 2,067,691	\$ 692,640	\$ 71,668
Intrafund revenues are budgetary revenues but are not revenues for financial reporting	(279,981)	(6,787)	(20,803)	_
are not revenues for financial reporting	(260,464)	_	_	_
Change in revenue accrual for nonbudgetary Medicaid claims Change in tax accruals designated by law for	12,741	_	_	_
postemployment and other liabilities are revenues for financial reporting but not for budgetary reporting	(10,474)	12,641	455	
Total revenues as reported on the Statement	(10,474)	12,041	433	
of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	\$ 3,538,360	\$ 2,073,545	\$ 672,292	\$ 71,668
Expenditures	.	.		
Actual total expenditures (budgetary basis)	\$ 4,037,559	\$ 1,986,271	\$ 573,874	\$ 203,877
Differences – Budget to GAAP: Intrafund expenditures for reimbursements are budgetary expenditures but are not	(250,004)	(C 707)	(20,000)	
expenditures for financial reporting Expenditures related to higher education collections are budgetary expenditures but are not	(279,981)	(6,787)	(20,803)	_
expenditures for financial reporting Certain budgetary transfers are reported as	(260,464)	_	_	_
expenditures for financial reporting Leave/postemployment charges budgeted as expenditures	3,300	_	_	_
when earned rather than when taken or due	863	(23)	(809)	
Change in accrual for Medicaid incurred but not		(- /	()	
reported claims excluded from the budget by statute	18,145			
Total expenditures as reported on the Statement				
of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	\$ 3,519,422	\$ 1,979,461	\$ 552,262	\$ 203,877

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – BUDGETARY REPORTING

Budgetary Presentation

A Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented for each of the State's major governmental funds for which the Legislature enacts an annual budget. An annual budget is also adopted for the Debt Service Fund, a nonmajor fund. The budgets are enacted through passage of *Appropriations Acts*. Budgets for specific general revenues are not adopted through an *Appropriations Act* but are based on supporting estimates approved by the Executive Appropriations Committee of the Legislature. General revenues are those revenues available for appropriation for any program or purpose as allowed by law. Department-specific revenues are revenues dedicated by an *Appropriations Act* or restricted by other law or external grantor to a specific program or purpose.

Original budgets and related revenue estimates represent the spending authority enacted through *Appropriations Acts* as of June 30, 2003, and include nonlapsing carryforward balances from the prior fiscal year. Final budgets represent the original budget as amended by supplemental appropriations and related changes in revenue estimates, executive order reductions when applicable, and changes authorized or required by law when department-specific revenues either exceed or fall short of budgeted amounts.

Unexpended balances at yearend may: 1) lapse to unrestricted balances and be available for future appropriation; 2) lapse to restricted balances and be available for future appropriation restricted for specific purposes as defined by statute; or 3) be nonlapsing, which means balances are reported as reservations of fund balance. The nonlapsing balances are considered automatically reappropriated as authorized by statute, by an *Appropriations Act*, or by limited encumbrances.

Legal Compliance and Budget Management

In September of each year, all agencies of the government submit requests for appropriations to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget so that a budget may be prepared. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and includes information on the past year, current year estimates, and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year.

In January, the proposed budget is presented to the Legislature. The Legislature reviews the budget, makes changes, and prepares the annual *Appropriations Act*. The Legislature passes the *Appropriations Act* by a simple majority vote. The *Appropriations Act* becomes the State's authorized operating budget upon the Governor's signature. The appropriations may not exceed the estimated available funding for the fiscal year.

Budgetary control is maintained at the functional or organizational level, as identified by numbered line items in the *Appropriations Act*. Budgets may be modified if federal funding or revenue specifically dedicated for a line item exceeds original estimates in the *Appropriations Act*. If funding sources are not sufficient to cover the appropriation, the Governor is required to reduce the budget by the amount of the deficiency. Any other changes to the budget must be approved by the Legislature in a supplemental *Appropriations Act*.

The departments which spend more than the authorized amount must submit a report explaining the overspending to the State Board of Examiners. The Board will recommend corrective action, which may include a request to the Legislature for a supplemental appropriation to cover the deficit. If a supplemental appropriation is not approved, the department must cover the overspending with the subsequent year's budget. In the General Fund, the State Courts Administrator's budget for juror and witness fees was overexpended by \$559 thousand. This deficit is allowed by statute and will be funded with future appropriations. All other appropriated budgets of the State were within their authorized spending levels.

The State also has an appropriation limitation statute that limits the growth in state appropriations in two ways. First, as population, personal income, and inflation increase, appropriations are allowed to increase only at the same relative rate. Second, the state-mandated property tax rate, which funds a portion of public education at the local level, is capped at the level set July 1, 1989. The appropriations limitation can be exceeded only if a fiscal emergency is declared and approved by more than two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature, or if approved by a vote of the people. However, the appropriations limitation statute may be amended by a majority of both houses of the Legislature. Appropriations for debt service, emergency expenditures, transfers to the Budgetary Reserve Account (Rainy Day Fund), and appropriations from sources other than general unrestricted revenues are exempt from the appropriations limitation. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, the State was \$313.1 million below the appropriations limitation. The State is currently below the fiscal year 2004 appropriations limitation by \$396.9 million.

INFORMATION ABOUT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTED USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, the State has adopted an alternative to reporting depreciation on roads and bridges (infrastructure assets) maintained by the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT). Under this alternative method, referred to as the "modified approach," infrastructure assets are not depreciated, and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

In order to utilize the modified approach, the State is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
- Perform and document replicable condition assessments of the eligible infrastructure assets and summarize the results using a
 measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the eligible infrastructure assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the State.
- Document that the infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at, or above the condition level established by the State.

Roads

UDOT uses the Pavement Management System to determine the condition of 5,799 centerline miles of state roads. The assessment is based on the Ride Index, which is a measure of ride quality on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing new or nearly new pavements that provide a very smooth ride. The Ride Index is calculated from the International Roughness Index (IRI), with pavement type (asphalt or concrete) taken into account. The IRI is a mathematical statistic based on the longitudinal profile of the road.

Category	Range	Description
Very Good	4.35 – 5.00	New or nearly new pavements that provide a very smooth ride, and are mainly free of distress.
Good	3.55 – 4.34	Pavements which provide an adequate ride, and exhibit few, if any, visible signs of distress.
Fair	2.75 – 3.54	Surface defects in this category such as cracking, rutting, and raveling are affecting the ride.
Poor	1.85 – 2.74	These roadways have deteriorated to such an extent that they are in need of resurfacing and the ride is noticeably rough.
Very Poor	1.00 – 1.84	Pavements in this category are severely deteriorated, and the ride quality must be improved.

Condition Level

The State's established condition level is to maintain 50 percent of its roads with a rating of "fair" or better and no more than 15 percent of roads with a rating of "very poor."

The State performs complete assessments on a calendar year basis. The following table reports the result of pavements with ratings of "fair" or better (ratings of 2.75 through 5.0) or "very poor" (ratings of 1.0 through 1.84) for the last three years:

Rating	2002	2001	2000
Fair or Better	73.0%	70.4%	66.5%
Very Poor	6.6%	8.3%	10.7%

Bridges

UDOT uses the Structures Inventory System to monitor the condition of the 1,778 state-owned bridges. A number, ranging from 1 to 100, is calculated based on condition, geometry, functional use, safety, and other factors. Three categories of condition are established in relation to the number range as follows:

Category	Range	Description
Good	80 – 100	Preventive maintenance requirements include repair leaking deck joints, apply deck overlays and seals, place concrete sealers to splash zones, paint steel surfaces, and minor beam repairs.
Fair	50 – 79	Corrective repairs include deck, beam, and substructure repairs, fixing settled approaches, and repairing collision damage.
Poor	1 – 49	Major rehabilitation and replace includes deck, beam, or substructure replacements or replacement of the entire bridge.

Condition Level

The State performs complete assessments on an annual basis ending April 1 of each year. The established condition level is to maintain 50 percent of the bridges with a rating of "good" and no more than 15 percent with a rating of "poor." The following table reports the results of the bridges assessed for the past three years:

Rating	2003	2002	2001
Good	70.0%	70.4%	67.0%
Poor	3.0%	2.8%	5.0%

The following table presents the State's estimated amounts needed to maintain and preserve the roads and bridges at or above the established condition levels addressed above, and the amounts actually spent for each of the past five reporting periods (in thousands):

FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATED SPENDING	ACTUAL SPENDING
2003	\$ 271,599	\$ 264,289
2002	\$ 285,044	\$ 330,894
2001	\$ 281,497	\$ 246,399
2000	\$ 251,039	\$ 249,500
1999	\$ 238,970	\$ 263,568